

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT CITY OF THE WEST.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Western papers seem to find things very strange at present. The removal of the capital from the East to the West, and the discussion with great fervor and anxiety by some of the leading journals.

A short time ago the Cincinnati Commercial published a number of highly sensational articles demanding the change of the political capital from Washington to New York. It gave a great many first-class reasons for this change. It recounted all the points in favor of New York. It dwelt on the immense size of this city, its splendor and wealth, its mighty interests, its cosmopolitan spirit, its future grandeur and glory, and its intellectual pre-eminence as displayed in its great journals. It showed what tremendous advantages would be derived by Congress and the departments from their location here. They would be imbued with great ideas, and would carry out measures and plans in keeping with the noble destiny of our star-spangled country. The Commercial grew warm, may it seemed to glow red hot, in advocating its scheme, and, as we read its articles and arguments, we acquired an immense pride in our imperial city. We had not been accustomed to this sort of thing in Western papers. We had been accustomed to the perusal of articles in the papers of each of the cities of the West, lauding the particular city in which each particular paper was published as the political capital of the country. Philadelphia was once the capital, and it was easy for the papers there to show that it ought again to be the capital. Its friends could equal Pittsburg with its fortifications and its smoke. Toledo was designated by nature as the capital, and so were Chicago and St. Louis, and so also were a thousand other places scattered here and there till you got to Centropolis in Kansas, which was located precisely at the geographical center of the country, and the very name of which indicated its adaptation for the purpose of a national capital. We never before heard of a Western paper suggesting an Eastern city as the political capital, and we could not but admire the independence and intelligence of the Commercial in pointing out New York as the one fit and proper place on the continent for the residence of the President, the location of the administrative departments, and the sessions of both houses of Congress.

The Chicago Tribune has also taken up the subject of the removal of the national capital, but it does not agree with its Cincinnati contemporary that New York is the proper place, and, strange to say, it does not advocate Chicago. The choice lies between four cities—Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis, and St. Louis. It is shown that Cincinnati is not worthy of selection; Memphis is equally unworthy—though for different reasons; Chicago rests content as the commercial metropolis of the central basin, and St. Louis must therefore be considered as the city that ought to be selected. It is central, healthy, and beautiful; it can furnish fine sites for public edifices, and the President would there be able to overlook the Mississippi, while he meditated on the destinies of this great country. The writer ably urges the claims of St. Louis, and believes that if the people of the Mississippi Valley will unite on this point, it can speedily be accomplished.

It is an exciting discussion. We ourselves do not feel like saying much about it, and we prefer that the Western papers should fight out the contest themselves. After they have settled it, we will give our opinion on the subject. Having referred to it, however, we cannot help recognizing the complaint that has been paid to New York city by the Cincinnati Commercial. It was justified in eulogizing our superiority and pointing out our unequalled advantages as the political capital of the Republic. We must, therefore, say that, as we see little chance of the selection of the Empire City, we feel bound to urge the merits of the Queen City of the West. It is a great and opulent city. It has an enterprising and intelligent population, and is blessed with exceedingly able editors. It is in all respects superior to Chicago, and St. Louis cannot be compared with it. Who would mention the Chicago Tribune in the same day as the Cincinnati Commercial, and who would read the St. Louis Republic when he could find the Cincinnati Gazette? The arguments of the Chicago papers against Cincinnati are flimsy and worthless, and we hope the Cincinnati editors will be as unwilling to notice them as we are. If President Grant dwelt in Cincinnati he would be filled with great ideas; if the Cabinet lived in Cincinnati, if both houses of Congress held their sessions there they would strike out policies at once resplendent and gigantic—quite worthy of a republic so fortunate as to possess such a capital. Until further advised, therefore, we must go for Cincinnati, which, in addition to its other advantages, has, or used to have, a far more extensive business in pork-packing than Chicago.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

From the N. Y. World.

The success of the Conservative candidates in Virginia is the most salutary thing which could have happened for the people, not of that State alone, but of the whole South. That will be better than mere partisan exultation, which will show what won the victory, the magnitude of it, and how to conquer with equal certainty in all subsequent contests.

The victory was won by a policy of activity, toleration, and an acceptance of the situation. Activity was shown in full registration, thorough organization, careful canvassing, and a care to see that all entitled to vote did vote. Toleration was exhibited in a cordial co-operation of all Conservatives of either party. We are glad, too, that there was no race vote. Enough of the Alabama have cast their single race attaches to the Wells men. This toleration, too, was further displayed by the union of all, whether old or new to the Commonwealth, who have her real good at heart, upon a single ticket. The result is as gratifying as the spirit and work which led to it were commendable.

The thoroughness with which the situation in that State has been recognized is indeed significant and promising. It shows a larger comprehension and more of real statesmanship than have been evinced in that latitude since the close of the war. Triumph has been won by the cheerful acceptance of the inevitable. The Virginians have carried practical business sense into their politics. They have ignored a past which is dead, and have not lost by woeing an unattainable utopia.

Negro suffrage may have been distasteful, but the disfranchisement of thousands of whites was worse. By conceding the first they have undone the second. The conserva-

tive ticket is elected, and the Constitution is stripped of its most obnoxious features. A do-nothing policy would simply have handed the State to the custody of the radicals. Opposition to the Constitution in toto would have added the whole of it upon the people. By a judicious choice of the least of evils, the Virginians are now in a position to control their own affairs, and remedy, in time, those inequalities in their Constitution which survive its adoption.

The magnitude of this victory is hard to be overestimated in consequences. It eliminates from the reconstruction laws their element of proscriptive, which has been the pivot on which they have turned. It sets in operation a series of causes which will lift from the whole South the disfranchisement under which she staggers. It shears off the traditional obstacles which have stood in the way of the rehabilitation of the industries and capital of that section. It opens a future to that suffering people, and turns their faces towards it. It is a triumph of enlightenment and common sense, and the material gain of it ought to be as great as the political advantage.

This Virginia victory can and should be realized in all the Southern States, whether reconstructed or not. Let the course characterizing the Old Dominion be followed by all her sisters. The negro is bound to vote for the time. The white man cannot prevent, at present, that, and can only rivet disfranchisement on himself by laboring at this stage to disenfranchise the black man.

The inexpedient expulsion of the colored members from the Georgia Legislature is a case in point. For that technical regularity and practical blunder not only is the State debared representation in Congress, but is liable to repeated reconstruction; besides, the conservatives have probably alienated the colored vote as a whole in Georgia, which they cannot afford to do. Keen near-sightedness is not wise in politics. A large vision which sweeps into the future is needed.

We congratulate Virginia on her superb success. In a modesty we hail it as the vindication of the course of this journal, whose advice has been to accept what is inevitable, and await your time.

The whole South is to be felicitated upon the revelation of a policy which, discarding the shadow, grasps and holds the substance of decided victory. We claim this election as the triumph of the young, indomitable, ever-vigorous, progressive Democracy. The Mother of Presidents has taught not merely the Southern but the Eastern, and especially the Western, conservatives how to organize victory by the conquest of prejudices and by the advocacy of live issues.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Ohio Democracy have made a discovery. They have been at long time about it, but they have hit it at last. They have found out that their Copperhead leaders lead them only to defeat, and so the party, in solemn State Convention assembled, have taken a new departure. They have dropped Vallandigham and all his tribe and have drawn upon the Union army of the war for their standard-bearer, and General Rosecrans is their man for next Governor of Ohio. It seems that this forward movement was not made without a stubborn resistance, but that even the powerful name of Pendleton was vainly brought into the convention to head off the Union hero of Murfreesboro. This is very remarkable, in view of the fact that during the war, as a Rebel sympathizer, Vallandigham, from Burnside's military court in Ohio, was sent under guard to Rosecrans in Tennessee, and by him passed over to the Southern Confederacy, where it was thought said Vallandigham properly belonged; but the change of front in question is not so remarkable, in view of another fact, that on returning from the South Vallandigham was made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, only to be beaten by a hundred thousand majority.

We incline to the opinion, however, that Mr. Vallandigham and his followers will cheerfully support this new movement of the Ohio Democracy. With all his Copperhead crochets, he is a Democrat of progressive ideas; and we think he has mastered this difficult problem to the Bourbon, that there has been a deluge which has changed the face of the whole political world. At all events, General Rosecrans is a strong candidate and will be hard to beat. His military record, down to his disastrous day at Chickamauga, is one of the most brilliant of the half dozen returning from the South Vallandigham was made the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, only to be beaten by a hundred thousand majority.

From this point we may date the political flowering out of General Rosecrans, in his volunteer diplomatic mission to the famous constellation of generals of the late Southern Confederacy, assembled last summer at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs. His conciliatory negotiations with those generals placed him by common consent, in rapport with the grand national Democratic reunion in Tammany Hall. His recall from Mexico by President Grant, we presume, has, from the political laws of gravitation, landed General Rosecrans a full-fledged Democrat once more in Ohio. His nomination, we say, is a hit as a new departure for the Ohio Democracy. It relieves them of the stigma of Copperheadism, and in spiking that radical gun they gain, perhaps, not less than thirty thousand votes.

In the new Democratic platform set up for General Rosecrans, there is not much of general importance that is new. The party in Ohio adhere to these doctrines—that the Government bonds ought to be taxed; that the bondholders in their redemption ought to be satisfied with greenbacks; that a high protective tariff serves only to enrich New England manufacturers; that each State should regulate the elective franchise for itself; and that the fifteenth amendment is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution, as if an amendment, good or bad, could have any other purpose than to change the Constitution. The convention further declares that the radical policy is tending to a consolidated despotism; that our national banking system (Mr. Chase's), is one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt; and that the doings of the military commissions in Texas, under President Grant, "are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens."

The issue, then, in Ohio is sharply drawn against the administration; but, strangely enough, Cuba, Mexico, and, at Alabama, are left out. But to sum up—The nomination of General Rosecrans, of itself, is a great step forward by that party, pronounced by the Virginians have carried practical business sense into their politics. They have ignored a past which is dead, and have not lost by woeing an unattainable utopia.

Negro suffrage may have been distasteful, but the disfranchisement of thousands of whites was worse. By conceding the first they have undone the second. The conserva-

tioned revolution are forming, and while the administration is settling upon its past the wide-awake Democracy, instructed by many defeats, may shape their tactics to some purpose, in view of the approaching fall election, not only in Ohio, but throughout the North.

THE CHURCH BILL DEFORMED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Lords exhausted an obstructive ingenuity in the number and variety of their proposed amendments to the Church bill. There were no less than twenty-eight. Of these the most important provided for dating disestablishment a year later, 1872; for making churchmen commissioners of the church temporalities; for securing to the established bishops their titles and seats among the Lords, and to curates and beneficed clergymen their present salaries and annuities; for subjecting ecclesiastical persons to the authorities of the bishops as heretofore; for making appeal to Her Majesty's Council of points of doctrine or discipline, instead of to ecclesiastical courts, which are to be abolished; for selling church property at a moderate bargain, and for advancing sums for erecting residences of Roman Catholic and Presbyterian ministers and allowing 25 acres apiece thereto; for dating back the term for which private endowments will be allowed to 1560 instead of 1660; for devoting the surplus to concurrent endowment of Presbyterians and Catholics, as moved by Lord Russell, and for applying the same sum to grants of small loans at a moderate interest and an adequate security to the security of Ireland, according to the proposal of Earl Shaftesbury.

As the case stands, the Lords have agreed that the Bishops shall retain their seats, and that the curates shall be well provided for; that all glebe lands granted by the Crown since 1560 be given to the new church body; that the Maynooth College Roman Catholic endowment shall be retained; and that the question of the surplus, which by the Commons bill is devoted to schools, reform, and charity, shall be postponed—thus escaping the consideration of an amendment for concurrently endowing Presbyterians and Catholics out of the surplus. English opinion on the liberal side variously conceives that the bundle of concurrent endowment will prove acceptable for peace sake, and that the Lords have with malice prepense, but, as we think, with sheer helplessness of doing otherwise, deliberated how to misfeature the bill. By the resolve to postpone the surplus question, the only positive good which the bill can boast, over and above the main fact of disestablishment, has been shelved. The Times, as now reported by the cable, argues against such a multiplicity of establishments as the Lords would create in their plan of endowing all denominations for the sake of making plausible the lion's share of the Established Church. But the Star will be better understood in saying, as it does with truth, that neither the amendments of the Lords are intolerable, and that the peers cannot be permitted at this late date to deprive the people of the luxury of being just. Once in a long while the people of Great Britain, after much starving of mind and body, are invited to feasts of tardy justice. It is a pity that, on most occasions, the Tory Lords have purposed to offer them only Timon's dishes, with the end of keeping the substantial meats for themselves, and securing to their poor guests a continuance of the established element of hot water.

A GOOD LESSON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Australian Parliament has recently been engaged in a discussion from which our own Congress and Legislatures might copy a good example. A bill relating to the tenure of certain public lands, and known as the Quietening of Titles bill, was some time ago before that body; and to aid its passage, various interested parties subscribed large sums of money, of the ultimate purpose and expenditure of which they seem to have been strangely careless. It was charged, however, that these members of Parliament, one of them, Mr. C. E. Jones, having also a place in the Cabinet, had received money for their votes on this bill. Pending an investigation, Mr. Jones resigned his seat both in Parliament and in the Ministry, but to the former dignity his constituents triumphantly re-elected him. The trial was fearless and thorough, and resulted in the expulsion of Mr. Jones and a Mr. Butters, and the acquittal of one or two others, while one member of Parliament and two or three outside lobbyists were at our latest dates still awaiting examination. Both the convicted members were men of talent and position, and one of them, at any rate, enjoyed an extensive personal popularity. Their fate, we presume, will do more to purify Australian politics than roams of remonstrance and homily.

If the Legislature of New York had been equally decided in its action upon official corruption at the last session, we shall not venture to say how many honorable members might have been kicked out of Albany in disgrace. But bribery investigations at our State capital don't mean business, and result in nothing but a whitewashing of the accused and a violent denunciation of their accusers. Conviction, we are sure, would be easy enough if the Legislature really desired to stop the corruption and punish the guilty. Can't our Assemblymen be named into learning something from the young colony of Australia?

THE EMPEROR AND THE IMPERIALISTS.

From the N. Y. World.

"A frank confession," says the old proverb, "is good for the soul." An Emperor, after all, being a man, may be presumed to be a soul, and it is therefore quite possible that the singularly candid avowal which the Emperor of the French is reported to have made of his past blunder in respect to "the majority" of the legislative body may be beneficial in its results, if not to France, at least to the Napoleons. We take the significance of it to be that the Emperor's letter of the "10th of January," announcing his desire to see France endowed with liberal institutions, was interpreted by the majority of the Emperor's supporters in the Legislature to be a slur upon themselves. It is quite natural that men who are perfectly willing to be more imperialist than their Emperor should be annoyed by having the Emperor loudly proclaim himself less imperialist than they. And if the Emperor really means to be less imperialist than his adherents, it is a very practical first step for him to take to satisfy them that, in pronouncing for a larger liberalism in the administration of the empire, he never really meant to impair the stability of that public order which, as he well knows, constitutes the chief and most solid claim of the empire in their support. In doing this, the Emperor, incidentally of course, exhibits himself to his people, not members of the legislative body, as the most liberal person, clothed with authority, in his realm. If this redounds to his advantage personally, the adherents cannot complain of it, because whatever helps their chief directly must indirectly help them.

GASLIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases give perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and OIL LAMPs and worthless gas machines induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of the REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

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HOSIERY GOODS. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

Dealer in Hosiery Goods, Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported. Also, the Xanthos and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

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Spring and Summer Wear.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President. A safe, solid, and reliable Company. Assets over two million dollars (\$2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office, Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets. R. K. ESLER, General Agent.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

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ROBERT WOOD & CO., 73 South 11th Street, No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

RAILROAD LINES.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1 1/2 HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:

Special Excursion..... 6:15 A. M.
Freight with passenger car..... 6:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1 1/2 hours..... 8:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 6:00 A. M.
Express, through in 1 1/2 hours..... 7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)..... 11:30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion..... 6:15 P. M.
An extra Express train (through in 1 1/2 hours) will leave the Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine Street:

Atlantic Accommodation..... 10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do..... 2:00 P. M.
Haddonfield do..... 5:45 A. M.
Haddonfield do..... 9:40 A. M.

STANDARD MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine Street..... 8:00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic..... 4:17 P. M.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth Street.

629 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MILAN, CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSBURGH, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BRICKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

For Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhanock..... 6:00 A. M.
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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, corner of BRICKS and AMERICAN Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 6:00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:00 and 7:00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11:50 A. M.
Erie Express..... 6:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Lebanon Accommodation..... 6:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburgh Express..... 10:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 6:50 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 5:30 A. M., 3:40 and 6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail..... 9:35 A. M.
Fast Line..... 9:35 A. M.
Pittsburgh Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:10 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4:20 P. M.
Day Express..... 4:20 P. M.
Southern Express..... 6:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to JOHN F. VAN DER BEEK, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET STREET.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for Traveling Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 429 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.</